(XLIst YEAR.) THE (No. 2[illegible])

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1786.

HAGUE, *January* 27.

OUR last letters from Cleves mention, that orders are sent to all the towns and villages of that duchy, to prepare quarters to lodge troops, and soldiers are even to be stationed where no garrisons have been before, such as at Duisbourg, Rees, and Emmerick, 1000 men are expected at Creveld, and in proportion in the other places under the Prussian dominions.

Their high mightinesses have determined to shut the Scheld, and collect the duties, when fort Lillo is given up to the Austrian government, in the following manner, viz.

A fort is to be built as soon as possible in the county of Zuid Beveland, at a place called Bad-sche Kade, and a guardship placed before Saftingen.

That the duties now received at fort Lillo shall be collected at the above fort.

That as the new fort cannot be begun until the weather will permit, and fort Lillo is to be evacuated in six weeks after the ratification of the definitive treaty, the Scheld shall be shut, and the duties collected in the following manner, till the new fort is built.

One of the vessels to be stationed on the Scheld is to be placed before the port of Bad-sche Kade, with the proper commissaries on board to collect the duties, and examine the vessels going up or down that river, in the same manner as is now done at Lillo.

That another vessel, but smaller, shall be stationed at the same place, with commissaries on board to examine and receive the passports of the vessels which would return up the Scheld, to continue their way to Brabant.

The admiralty of the Maese and Zealand are ordered to prepare the necessary vessels to keep the Scheld shut in a speedy and effectious manner.

LONDON, *January* 10.

A cutter from Gibraltar has brought dispatches from general Elliot, which contain an account of the success he has had with the dey of Algiers, in procuring the liberty of fourteen Englishmen, who were taken on board of a Portuguese ship a year ago, by one of his corsairs, and have been in slavery since that time.

By a private letter brought by the same vessel, we have the following very affecting anecdote.—Among the English prisoners above mentioned, was a young man named John Williams, who, after being set at liberty, went round, visiting the different places where the slaves were confined; on examining one of an emaciated countenance, dragging about a load of irons, he recognised the features of an elder brother, who had been absent a long time, and supposed to have been dead; and on inquiry found him to be the son of his mother, who had groaned a long ten years under the complicated woes of hard servitude, coarse fare and galling chains, till his strength was exhausted and his health ruined.—This discovery caused repeated interviews between the two brothers.—At length the time came when John must depart, his brother not among the ransomed. The idea of leaving him in this situation was more than he could support—his brother must be emancipated, or his freedom was no blessing—to effect it money was necessary, but he had none. Fraternal tenderness now suggested the only possible remedy, which was to buy his brother at the expence of his own liberty: the resolution was taken, and he was not to be diverted.—In vain does the unfortunate brother remonstrate against the proposal, and desires he may leave him. I am young, says John, and have strength to support the fatigues till you recover your health, and by your industry may be enabled to deliver me—or perhaps sooner, by some friends, when they shall know where I am:—whereas a very little time longer, here, will put an end to your existence; therefore do you go without further reasoning.—I am determined if your master will but accede to the proposal.

With joy the savage monster knocked off the fetters from the worn down slave, and hastily rivetted them on the healthy brother, where he still remains A striking example of fraternal friendship; and it is to be hoped the recital will stir up some benevolent heart to interest itself in the behalf of so noble a youth.

An account of the loss of the Halsewell East-Indiaman, from Mr. Meridon, second mate, and James Thompson, quarter-master of the ship.

The pilot left the ship on Thursday last at noon; she afterwards sailed down the channel with a fair wind, till about four o'clock on Wednesday morning, when there came on a very hard gale, with a heavy fall of snow, by which the ship received so much damage, as to admit about six feet water into the hold. That about eleven o'clock on Wednesday morning, when they thought they were between the Lizard and Start points, they cut away the main and mizen-masts. That they afterwards wore ship, and endeavoured to make Portsmouth under jury masts. They stood up channel Wednesday afternoon, and all the day on Thursday. In the afternoon of that day (Thursday), a heavy gale blew from the south, which by degrees drove them on a lee-shore which they could not on any tack avoid. That between one and two o'clock on Friday morning, they saw land and came to anchor, at which they rode for about an hour; that having either drove or parted one anchor, they let go the only one left them, with which they could not bring up the ship, as the hurricane increased. That in this state she drove upon the rocks at the Head Land of St. Alban's, about three leagues to the East of Portland, and in less than an hour was dashed in pieces.

That thirty-four seamen and twenty-two soldiers were saved, some by getting upon the rock, and others upon pieces of the wreck. Amongst the saved are the second mate Mr. Meridon, third and sixth mates, cockswain, one midshipman, a Mr. M'Dougal.

Ladies who perished with the ship, Miss Pierce, and Miss Mary Pierce, two Miss Pauls, sisters to Mrs. Templar, Miss Graham, Miss Hegget, and Miss Blackburne.

Had they been fortunate enough to have drove clear of that Head Land, they would have got into Swanage or Strickland bay, where they might have had safe anchorage under the weather.

Mr. Meridon was drove from on board the Halsewell on the rock, by a very heavy sea breaking over the ship, just before which captain Pierce asked him if he thought any thing could be done for the safety of the ladies; he replied, it was impossible. Upon which the captain addressing himself to his daughters, and enfolding them in his arms, said, then, my dear children, we will perish together; the ship disappeared in a few minutes.

Mr. Thompson, the quarter-master, was the first who climbed up the rock and got on shore, he saw a light about a mile off, whether he went: the people very humanely came down with him to the shore with ropes, which were the means of saving many lives, though several, after being drawn part of the way up the rock, from fatigue, let go their hold, and were dashed to pieces.

Captain Pierce, of the Halsewell East-Indiaman, was not only an excellent seaman, but an excellent swimmer, and it is highly probable he might have saved his life, had he not taken the magnanimous resolution of perishing with his daughters and nieces.

Jan. 12. Our French correspondent sends us the following intelligence: M. Du Pont, director of the balance of trade, and well known for the confidence placed in him by the celebrated Turgot, is now employed in a most interesting and philosophic labour, which has for object a general amnesty to be granted to all the protestants whose ancestors emigrated in 1683. The French manufactories (says our informant) would then thrive beyond expression, and the return of sheep, so cruelly chased from the flock in the days of ignorance and superstition, would in this enlightened age prove the triumph of sound reason and philosophy.

Mr. Houdon is returned from Philadelphia, and is now in Paris. He has brought general Washington's bust with him to Europe; it is pronounced by connoisseurs to be a most striking likeness. This well known artist is commissioned by congress to make two statues in honour of the American hero, both of bronze; one an equestrian statue, and the other a pedestrial one. The task that Mr. Houdon has taken on himself will require a long time before it is executed.

There are several commodities we import from Russia with which we cannot dispense; nor can they be had any where else at so good a market, or in such perfection. The empress has also a strong predilection for many of the commodities of this country. She is sensible that several of them are much superior in point both of quality and cheapness to any she can procure in any other country. It is not likely, therefore, that a person of her imperial highness's political sagacity will be so unwise as to discourage the importation of British manufactures, merely because the king of Great-Britain, as elector of Hanover, has joined the German confederacy against the emperor; in other words, because he has become one in the number of those who have formed a league, fraught with the most beneficial tendencies to every state in Europe.

The world is busy about commerce and commercial treaties, and the British cabinet is not idle. The activity of their minds is diverted from Ireland, and employed in negotiations with foreign courts; and chiefly with France. It is indeed very much to be wished that the two first nations in the world would lay aside those narrow and impolitic jealousies of trade, and open their ports freely to one another, for the reception of *such articles as are the natural produce of each*; (for the navigation laws, Britain must still support, on such terms as are necessary for the finances or revenues of both countries). Let the French open their vineyards to us, and let us open to them our pastures. If our fashionable gentlemen and ladies are delighted with the fineries of France, let them have them; if the ladies and gentlemen of France are enamoured of English carriages, and other furniture, let them also have them. If there should be a decline in any branch of manufacture in either kingdom at first, the general mass of industry would soon find a level for itself in both; and flow in the most natural, which will also be found, in the long run, the most profitable channels.

Francis Storer, lately executed in the Old Bailey, had twice before been capitally convicted, and received mercy on condition of working seven years upon the hulks, where he behaved with so much propriety, that he obtained his discharge at the end of four years, in consequence of a list of sickness. At the place of execution, he solemnly declared the evidence against him tempted him to follow his old courses, and acknowledged being concerned in robbing the right honourable William Pitt's house, some time since, of a large quantity of plate. On some questions being put to him by a gentleman just before he mounted the scaffold, he also owned his having been privy to the stealing of the great seal; but refused telling who the robbers were, saying they were alive, and he trusted would be admonished by his misfortune, and repent of their crimes.

It is not ascertained that government mean at all to make it an official matter, to institute any inquiry into the American war. Such an object may well wait for the discussion of more gratifying topics, of topics yet more important to the general interests of the community.

The king of Prussia looks yet with a menacing aspect at the Dutch, and seems to be taking some more serious steps than words and threats. May we keep out of the fray!

Our courtiers and patriots have not yet looked one another full in the face, nor measured length of tongues or strength of lungs. The minister or somebody for him, throws out expectation of great matters for next week. The stockjobbers do not seem to have great faith in his impending schemes. As for us, we will prejudge nothing, but shall be glad to see every thing that makes for our country's present and permanent welfare, come from where it may.

The new treaty with France sacrifices the commerce of this kingdom to a prospect of peace, and a continuance thereby of the present men in power. This is the real and *bonâ fide* object of ministers. Our navy is to be lessened, and our militia reduced, under a promise from France that they shall do the same. France is remarkable for never adhering to national promises. There are some hopes, however, from the chamber of commerce, that this injquitous treaty will meet with a strong opposition, and that the endeavours of that patriotic body of men will be as successful on this occasion as they were on the Irish business, which though they did not succeed in at the bar of the British senate, yet they so far effected as to deter ministers from pursuing. Our property was therefore saved, and the prospect of a security to our trade again placed in public view. The scene, however, is now changed, and France, not Ireland, is to have a share of our wealth. The tradesmen and manufacturers of England are proud and fancy in the eyes of a prerogative, active administration, and it is therefore the intention of ministers to lessen their consequence by administering their wealth.

It is a peculiar happiness in this country, to have more counsellors than any nation under the sun. We have a cabinet council, a privy council, the grand council of the nation, the common council, besides which, every subject is a counsellor; therefore, with such a multitude of counsellors, it seems morally impossible, that any wrong steps can ever be taken, or any destructive measures pursued; and so it would be, if the generality of mankind were perfect; but while some are influenced by private

intereſts, and knaviſh views, and others blunt their intellectual faculties by ill habits, whilſt ſome, through ignorance or inattention, are led into the ſnares of crafty men, and others through indolence or complaiſance, ſwim contentedly with the ſtream, or regardleſs whether it be clear or muddy. No abſolute ſafety is to be found in a multitude of counſellors; but the ſenſe of the proverb, that "in a multitude of counſellors, there is ſafety," only means, that it is ſafer to have many friends than few.

A ſingular circumſtance that is ſaid to have happened very lately, has been ſent to us with aſſurances of authenticity: the houſekeeper of a nobleman abſent from town, received a letter brought to her by a common porter, profeſſedly written by her maſter, in which ſhe was deſired to prepare for his reception on a certain day, and to procure all his plate from the banker's, where it had been depoſited for ſecurity, while the family was from home. As the letter had no poſt mark to ſhow that it came from the country, and as ſhe entertained ſome ſuſpicions of the hand writing, the woman very prudently went to conſult her maſter's brother upon what conduct ſhe ſhould adopt. This gentleman, on inſpecting the letter was firmly convinced it was his brother's writing, and adviſed her to make the neceſſary preparations againſt his arrival. Still, however, her doubts were not removed, and ſhe went to the banker's rather to receive his opinion, than to order the delivery of the plate. But the banker was ſo fully perſuaded that the letter came from her maſter that ſhe deſired the plate might be ſent home, where ſhe went with intention to get every thing ready to receive him. However, for a ſecurity againſt any poſſible danger, ſhe requeſted the butcher to the family to ſuffer one of his men to ſleep in the houſe till her maſter's return, which was expected the next day. The butcher was unable to ſpare any of his men, but offered his dog, an animal of peculiar ferocity, which he aſſured her would be a much better defence in caſe of danger. The woman readily accepted his offer, the dog was locked in the ſame room that contained the plate, with other valuable property, and the night paſſed over without any alarm. In the morning, however, when ſhe came down ſtairs, ſhe ſaw the door open, and the dead body of a man with his bowels torn out, and other marks of violence, whom, on examining, ſhe found to be the *brother of her maſter*, whom ſhe had conſulted in the morning. The dog had received no injury, and offered none to the woman, whom he knew from her frequenting the houſe of its maſter. The family have in vain tried to conceal this lamentable diſaſter from the world; the wretched victim is repreſented by them to be now on his travels, and ſome inquietude is even ſaid to be affected, on account of his not having lately written to his friends, that all ſuſpicion of this melancholy occurrence may be wholly extinguiſhed.

Feb 9. Amongſt other ſure ſymptoms of debility in the American conſtitution, is their utter impotence in external force; they have not yet been able to make a ſingle effort towards repreſſing the injuries they are continually ſuffering from the Barbary corſairs.

The laſt letters from Madeira mention, that a large Algerine rover, of 38 guns, was blown off Fayal the beginning of January, and that the entire crew, conſiſting of about 128 men, periſhed.

The king of France has publiſhed an arret for the encouragement of foreign merchants and manufacturers to ſettle in his dominions, of which the following is the ſubſtance:

The king having been informed, that a number of foreign merchants and manufacturers, who formerly uſed to import and vend divers merchandiſes, the introduction of which his majeſty, in order to favour the national commerce, has prohibited, were deſirous of ſettling in France, in order to eſtabliſh the ſame manufactures, if his majeſty would be pleaſed to grant them the ſame privileges they enjoy in their native country, as well as the liberty of returning after a certain number of years; his majeſty thinking thoſe demands conformable to his views, grants them the following privileges:

I. He permits merchants and foreign manufacturers to eſtabliſh manufactories of every kind in his dominions, particularly of muſlins, white and printed linens, ſilk, ſtuff, and draperies of all ſorts, on condition that they make his country their abode, and fix their perſonal reſidence in it at the diſtance of at leaſt ſeven leagues from the frontiers, and that they engage before the intendant of the province to effectuate their ſettlement in the ſpace of a year.

II. On theſe conditions, his majeſty grants an exemption from all duties on the importation of raw materials, ſuch as cotton, thread, ingredients for dying, copper, tin, machines and inſtruments neceſſary for their buſineſs, as well as their houſehold furniture, within the aforeſaid time.

III. His majeſty further grants them and their workmen an exemption from all perſonal duties for three years.

Feb. 16. This morning Mr. Price, who was committed on ſuſpicion of forgery on the bank, and was to have been examined as this day at eleven, hanged himſelf in his room in the priſon. From a variety of circumſtances, there remains no doubt but that he is the perſon ſo frequently advertiſed for forgeries on the bank for ſeveral years paſt, and who has had the addreſs to elude the ſtricteſt ſearch, though long known and ſuſpected. It was his cuſtom, at times, to give entertainments to a ſelect party, and, to evade the plate tax, to borrow the ſplended articles of the ſide-board at a pawn broker's, depoſiting bank notes as a ſecurity. The pawn-broker happening to offer one at the bank, was ſtopped, and, on relating how he came by it, with all the circumſtances, proper people were ſent to the ſhop, who, when he came to return the plate, immediately took him into cuſtody.

If œconomy do not take place in a nation, the people muſt be burthened to no purpoſe. The taxes laid upon the ſubjects of this country never bore heavier on them than they do at preſent; the folly of thoſe who involved us in a war with America, and, of courſe, in debt, occaſioned the neceſſity of impoſing ſuch oppreſſive loads on the people. But we are not without ground of comfort. While we contribute largely to the ſupport of the ſtate, we have the pleaſure of remarking, that our contributions are well huſbanded. We ſee, indeed, money expended on our fortifications and our navy, but the ſafety of our iſland demands that it be ſo expended: and not one ſix-pence of it ever iſſues from the treaſury, for which the moſt urgent neceſſity does not call. But after theſe, and every other unavoidable drain, are taken into the account, ſtill the nation proſpers, and even flouriſhes. Our commerce receives improvement; as is ſhewn from the increaſe of our exports. Our trade extends itſelf; as is apparent from the improvement of our imports. Navigation, by which our commerce and trade are maintained, and by which our fleets are rendered effective, is cheriſhed and extended to an unprecedented degree; there being at this moment cleared out at our different cuſtom-houſes, a number of ſhips greater than that which ſupported and enriched Britain in the year 1774. Add to all this, public credit is reſpectable; and the wiſdom of our rulers holds out the very pleaſing proſpect of our being ſoon in the poſſeſſion of the means of liquidating part of the national debt.

Feb. 25. Letters from Geneva dated February 10, mention that the ingenious M. Bourrit, preceptor of the cathedral of that city, has completed his travels in the Alps and Ice Mountains of Savoy. In M. Bourrit's laſt fatiguing and dangerous excurſion over the famous Mount Blanc, or White Mountains, two Engliſh gentlemen who accompanied him got up to one of its ſummits, whoſe height meaſured 2346 toiſes, (about 14076 Engliſh feet) and inſtead of meeting at this amazing height with intenſe cold, they found the air as warm as that in an oven, ſo that they were obliged frequently to ſtop in their progreſs for fear of ſuffocation. The travellers were men of undubitable veracity; and, ſtrange as their relation may appear, it is not doubted by the philoſophers in that part of Europe.

It has hitherto been deemed impoſſible to aſcend to ſuch an height as that mentioned in the above article, except in the torrid zone, (which was atchieved ſeveral years ſince, by the celebrated M. Condamine) where the conſtant term of perpetual ſnow lies much higher that in the Alpine regions.

KINGSTON, *(Jamaica) March* 11.

The public are cautioned againſt counterfeit doubloons, ſome of which are now in circulation about this town. They are made of copper ſlightly covered with gold leaf, the impreſſion ſomewhat faint, date 1766, rather thicker, and much lighter than the originals—One of theſe was offered to a ſhop-keeper a few days ago, by a negro girl, whoſe anxiety to obtain her change created immediate ſuſpicion; and he attempted to ſeize her acroſs his compter, but ſhe eluded his graſp, took to her heels and got clear off, though ſhe left the baſe piece of money behind her.

March 15. Captain Charles, when on the coaſt of Africa, in October laſt, received information that a Dutch ſnow, then under ſail, had been taken poſſeſſion of by the ſlaves on board, who were going to carry her away, upon which he ſlipped his cable and ſoon came up with her, when a ſmart engagement enſued, during which the officers prevailed on him to let ten of the people take the boat and board the ſnow, under cover of the Africa's fire, which they effected; when the ſlaves finding themſelves driven from the decks, ſet fire to the magazine, and blew up the veſſel, by which every ſoul on board periſhed.

We are informed that eleven ſail of American veſſels have been condemned within theſe two laſt months, in the different ports of St. Domingo; and that the trade of the United States with the French Weſt India iſlands is now entirely reſtricted to their carrying thither lumber and live ſtock, and from thence taffia and molaſſes.

The differences between the Spaniards and the Americans ſettled in the country adjoining Louiſiana, have for the preſent ſubſided. The Spaniſh fort at the Natchez hath been conſiderably ſtrengthened, is well ſupplied with military ſtores and proviſions, and garriſoned by three hundred regulars, under the command of lieutenant-colonel Don Franciſco Boulini.

March 18. A correſpondent remarks, that if the importation of lumber for building, from the three ſouthern ſtates of America, was to be prohibited, the carpenters would be a moſt profitable buſineſs at this place, as their work every three years would require to be done a new; for building timber from Canada and Nova-Scotia will not laſt longer than that time.

The Americans being nearly deſtitute of ſpecie, the only chance (ſays a correſpondent) of their Engliſh debts being paid, will be, by their lumber and other articles being conveyed to the Weſt-Indies in Britiſh bottoms, and, through that channel, the Engliſh creditor will reap a double advantage, viz. getting his demand paid, a freight for his veſſel, and a commiſſion from the planter for the amount of lumber and other articles ſhipped.

Don Felippe Deſſadecker is appointed commandant of the garriſon at St. Auguſtine; he has four thouſand men under his command, and will ſhortly be augmented with troops from the Havanna. Both the Floridas are made deputy-governments under the governor of the Havanna, who is the ſupreme in that quarter of the globe.

A correſpondent congratulates his fellow citizens, and the public in general, on the combination of intereſted individuals to advance the price of flour and lumber, having failed of their wiſhed for ſucceſs; it appearing, on ſtrict ſcrutiny, that the quantities of thoſe articles on hand are fully adequate to the preſent demand, and further ſupplies are almoſt daily arriving from different parts, in Britiſh bottoms, ſo that the price of flour in particular may be reaſonably expected to remain nearly at the preſent moderate rate for a length of time to come.

March 21. A gentleman from Spaniſh-Town aſſures us, that laſt Monday morning an eminent barriſter of that place, for a conſiderable wager, rode an old foundered horſe, without ſhoes, five times round the race courſe (about ten miles). He was allowed an hour to do it in, but performed it with eaſe in 51 minutes.

March 25. A correſpondent ſays, ſhould a total prohibition of American produce take place, pitch pine, lumber and rice, are the only articles that Canada and Nova-Scotia could not furniſh, and theſe adds he, there is a pleaſing proſpect of being ſupplied with from the Spaniards, ſeveral veſſels having lately arrived from the Miſſiſſippi, with theſe articles, for the purchaſe of negroes and European goods.

It appears by the late Bahama papers, that ſome overtures have been made by the Britiſh inhabitants remaining in Eaſt-Florida, through the medium of an agent in London, to the chevalier del Campo, the Spaniſh ambaſſador, for permiſſion to remain there with particular immunities, and exemptions from the inconveniences attending an arbitrary government, which it does not appear the treaty of peace gave them any right to expect. Their expectations, which it is to be hoped, were not very ſanguine, have however been completely fruſtrated, as the following extract from the chevalier's anſwer to their agent will ſhow:

"Seeing at large the whole plan, I could not help ſhewing my ſurpriſe and concern for the manner in which it was propoſed, ſince ſome of their articles, in my opinion, are not only inadmiſſible, but in ſome reſpects offenſive to the rights and dignity of a crown. They propoſe, for inſtance, to be left in the whole and abſolute command of the civil and military over the territory, fixed themſelves, ſo far as to ſtipulate, that the king of Spain ſhould not be allowed to ſend his troops there; and likewiſe in the unhappy caſe of a rupture between Spain and England, they and that territory ſhould be conſidered neutral, on account of their having been formerly Engliſh ſubjects; which circumſtances altogether would ſignify as much as if that part of the province of Eaſt-Florida had been given up to a third independent ſoveteign—under the ſole condition of paying ſome tribute in money.

"Though I wiſh to oblige you in every thing that could depend on me, having ſeen the nature of the propoſals, I dare not take upon me to interfere in ſuch a buſineſs."

NEW-YORK, *April* 26.

From the St. Chriſtopher's Gazette, March 1.

On Monday the 14th ult. arrived here from Africa, capt. Duncanſon, of the ſchooner Amity, loaded with ſlaves.

An account of the ſeizure of the above veſſel by the piratical crew on the 15th of Auguſt laſt, of Virginia, and her being re-taken by Elias Haſket, Eſq; and ſeveral other volunteer gentlemen of Salem, has been particularly mentioned in ſome of our former papers.

Captain Duncanſon takes this public method of doing juſtice to the diſintereſted conduct of the above gentlemen and his brave aſſociates, in delivering him his veſſel and cargo entire, and refuſing any compenſation for the riſk and trouble they were at, though they were entitled to a ſalvage, and fitted out Mr. Derby's brig on purpoſe to go in queſt of the ſchooner Amity.—Theſe gentlemen are requeſted to accept captain Duncanſon's ſincere thanks, and he aſſures them that he would have publiſhed his acknowledgment in the Salem paper, but for his ſudden departure and hurry to proceed on his voyage.

The printers on the continent of America are requeſted to publiſh the above in their papers.

Extract of a letter from London, February 4.

"Government have lately granted, at the requeſt of the American miniſter, that American ſhips, *bonâ fide*, touching at Gibraltar, may be provided with paſſes, and have leave to navigate under the Engliſh flag, in order to ſcreen them from the troubleſome viſits of the Barbary cortairs; on condition however of their conforming to certain ſtipulated regulations, and paying the accuſtomed port duties, &c. at Gibraltar."

By the recent arrivals from Europe, we have London papers as late as the 11th of February, but they contain little elſe than melancholy accounts of terrific diſaſters on their coaſts, among their ſhipping, by tornadoes during the inhoſpitable ſeaſon juſt elapſed—and invectives againſt the rulers and people of this country. Speaking of the reception Mr. Temple met with from Congreſs, they, with dudgeon, exclaim, ſhall "Chickens teach capons to feed! Theſe new ſtates teach our ſtateſmen the etiquette of courts."

At a fire which lately happened in Boſton, a foreign gentleman ſeeing the reſolution and activity of the inhabitants in extinguiſhing the flames, obſerved to another by him, "that the d--l would not act with his wonted cunning if he admitted any Boſtonians into h--ll:"——"Why ſo?" aſks the other, "Becauſe," ſays he, "they would try to put it out."

During the late war, a ſoldier (being an Iriſhman) happening to ſtray at ſome diſtance from the main body, was ſurpriſed by a party of the enemy, and obliged to make a dexterous uſe of his legs to eſcape. On coming to the guard, and being queſtioned by the captain as to the matter, Patrick ſwore, "that by Jaſus he was out of breath by making a dozen of Engliſh to run," and inſiſted upon it ſo much, that the party would have been obliged to believe him, had not another, who on ſentry had obſerved the affair, mentioned to him his hair's-breath eſcape, for that the enemy had very nigh overtook him. This created ſome ſurpriſe, and on the captain's damning him for a liar, Patrick ſwore to his aſſertion, for that he did make them run, *though it was after him.*

PHILADELPHIA, *April 26.*

Extract of a letter from St. George's, Bermuda, dated March 11, 1786.

"By an act paſſed in the Britiſh parliament of 1785, juſt received by the officers of his majeſty's cuſtoms, here, it is, among other matters enacted, 'That from and after the 1ſt of January, 1786, merchants and others may import any quantity of tobacco from America, into theſe or any of the Weſt-India iſlands, in Britiſh built veſſels, owned by Britiſh ſubjects, and navigated according to law, upon exporting the ſame to Europe in Britiſh veſſels."

"By the ſaid act, either Britiſh or American veſſels of above 70 tons burthen, may enter the following Britiſh ports, (and no other on pain of confiſcation of both veſſel and cargo) with tobacco from America, in caſks of not leſs than 421 lb. net, viz. London, Briſtol, Liverpool, Lancaſter, Cowes, Whitehaven, Hull, Port Glaſgow, and Greenock."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Edinburgh, to his friend in this city, dated January 30, 1786.

"There has been a greater loſs of ſhipping on this coaſt ſince the month began than ever was known in this age. Storms and hurricanes have followed each other in quick ſucceſſion. Dreadful to relate! about 50 ſail are loſt, out of whom 500 ſouls periſhed."

ANNAPOLIS, *May* 11.

The ſhip Waſhington, captain Fenwick, is arrived in Patowmack, and the ſhip Waſhington, captain Carcaud, in Patuxent, both from London.

From the Charleſton Evening Gazette, dated April 3.

State of South-Carolina.

Captain Charles Pelley, a paſſenger on board of the ſloop May, captain Duncan Hill, from St. Chriſtopher's, out twenty two days, declares, that about four days before he left St. Euſtatia, where he took his paſſage on board ſaid ſloop, which might be on the 3d or 4th of March laſt he ſaw a certain Montgomery, whom he knew ſeveral years, and was then mate of an Engliſh ſhip from London, who acquainted captain Pelley, that about ten days before that date, they met with three Algerine veſſels about 30 leagues to the eaſtward of Barbados, conſiſting of two ſhips, one of 22 guns, the other of 14, and one xebec of 12 guns; that the Algerines bore down with an eaſy ſail to the ſhip in which Montgomery was, and ordered the captain of the ſhip to come on board, which was accordingly done. The captain of the Algerine 22 gun ſhip interrogated him on the quarter deck with the following queſtions, viz. From whence he came? where he was born? where bound? and if he had any American property on board? The Engliſh captain anſwered he came from England, was born there, and was bound to Carliſle Bay, and that he had no American property on board. The Algerine then ordered him to return to his own veſſel, and bring all his papers relative to his lading, and clearance from the cuſtoms, which being done, the Algerine was ſatisfied, and after treating him genteelly, diſmiſſed him, at the ſame time telling him he was on a cruiſe for American veſſels.

Montgomery further ſaid, they concluded at firſt ſight they were American ſhips, as they were American built, who had captured the xebec, and that they were all clean faſtſailing veſſels and full of men. The whole of the converſation was carried on between the Algerine and the Engliſh captain, in proper Engliſh. Captain Pelley further declares, he has no doubt of his informant's veracity, but believes the relation to be a fact.

(Signed) CHARLES PELLEY.

Charleſton, April 1, 1786.

Charles Pelley, the ſubſcribing party to the foregoing information, being examined by his excellency the governor, made oath that the ſaid relation is as near as he can recollect, the ſubſtance he received from the within mentioned Montgomery.

Sworn before me,

S. DRAYTON, J. P.

From the Worceſter (Maſſachuſetts) Magazine.

Mr. Editor,

On Friday the 17th of March, a young man in this town, underſtanding that the ſpring equinox happened about that time, ſuppoſed it ſomething that was to be ſeen in the ſun, ſmoaked a piece of glaſs, and was gazing at the ſun, when calling to his brother, told him that he had found the equinox; his brother took the glaſs, and ſaw about half way between the ſun's centre and the weſtern edge or limn a globe, which he ſuppoſed to be Venus or Mercury. I hearing of the diſcovery made obſervation in like manner, and found the phænomenon, and continued my obſervation for four days, about three times a day, when on the morning of the 25th, it was not to be found; it moved extremely ſlow, and went on the ſun's weſtern limn; how long it had been on is uncertain; it was to appearance about the bigneſs of Venus or Mercury, and had it not continued on the ſun ſo many days, I ſhould not have doubted of its being one or the other; but now ſuppoſe it to be a comet, paſſing almoſt in a direct line, between the earth and the ſun: this perhaps may be the comet of 1760, whoſe orbit is extremely eliptical. E. H.

Lancaſter, April 3, 1786.

Annapolis May 8, 1786.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, by the ſubſcriber, on Saturday the 10th of June next, for ready caſh,

A HOUSE which ſtands upon leaſed ground, in a pleaſant ſituation, near where the new market houſe will ſtand.

w 3 WILLIAM SEFTON.

THE ſubſcriber continues to receive claims againſt the United States until the firſt of June.

JOHN WHITE, commiſſioner of accounts. 1

THE ſubſcribers for erecting a church in the city of Annapolis, are requeſted to pay one fifth of their ſubſcriptions to Mr. THOMAS HYDE, on or before the 20th of July next. 1

May 8, 1786.

THE ſubſcribers have for ſale ſhell lime, of the beſt quality, and will deliver it at Annapolis on a ſhort notice. 6 w

JAMES PEARCE, Severn-ferry,
1 EDWARD VIDLER, Annapolis.

May 9, 1786.

ON Friday night, between the 5th and 6th inſtant, the ſubſcriber's houſe was broke open, and ſundry articles taken out, amongſt which was a large ſilver WATCH, with the letters F W in a cypher on the caſe, the ſeal and key hang by a yelloviſh riband inſtead of a chain, maker's name and number forgot; a pair of boots and ſeveral pair of ſhoes, together with ſundry other wearing apparel, as coats, waiſtcoats, and breeches, as alſo four ruffled ſhirts, and ſeveral pair of ſtockings, four ſheets, and ſome pillow coats; likewiſe about nine half joes in caſh, moſt of which have been clipped for being too heavy. Any perſon who may ſee any negro, or other ſuſpicious perſon, with a ſum of money of that kind, it is hoped will not let them paſs unexamined; and it is very probable the watch, or ſome of the apparel may be offered for ſale, ſhould that be the caſe, I hope the offerer of them will be apprehended, as I will give a reward of twenty dollars to any perſon who will apprehend him, her, or them, ſo that they be brought to juſtice. I hereby forewarn all perſons for the future not to croſs my plantation under any pretence whatever. w 3

1 6 76 THOMAS LANE.

Baltimore county, April 25, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I intend to petition the next general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland, for an act of inſolvency to diſcharge my perſon from impriſonment for debts which I am unable to pay. 8 w

1 GEORGE HENRY.

THERE is at the plantation of Samuel Watts, near the Head of Severn, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a ſtray, a dark bay MARE, about thirteen hands high, ſix years old, has a ſtar in her forehead, and a ſnip on her noſe, branded on the near buttock thus I, trots and canters. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 1 6 76 w 3

May 3, 1786.

THE ſubſcribers being deſirous to paſs a final account with the commiſſary, reſpecting the eſtate of Gideon Gary, deceaſed, do give notice to thoſe who may have claims againſt ſaid eſtate to make them known on or before the laſt day of July next, at which time we are determined to paſs a final account, alſo thoſe indebted to make immediate payment, otherwiſe the ſhorteſt method will be taken to compel them, without reſpect to perſons. 4 w

1 ELIZABETH GARY, executrix,
LEONARD SELLMAN, executor.

May 2, 1786.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform his old cuſtomers and the public in general, that he continues to carry paſſengers from Weſt river to Rock Hall, Kent-Iſland, Talbot and Dorcheſter counties; alſo horſes and all kinds of carriages; he has a boat completely adapted for that purpoſe. Any gentlemen that ſhould think fit to favour me with their cuſtom may depend on the utmoſt care and diſpatch, by

2 THOMAS TUCKER.

THE ſubſcriber being ſolicited by ſeveral gentlemen to open ſchool for their inſtruction in vocal church muſic; he therefore begs leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen of this city, that a ſchool is now opened for that purpoſe, where they may depend upon being carefully inſtructed in that part of Divine ſervice, as far as his knowledge extends; he purpoſes to teach three nights in a week for the enſuing ſix months. Any ladies or gentlemen who deſire to be inſtructed, and cannot conveniently attend at the ſchool, may have two or three private leſſons at their lodgings every week.

2 ALEXANDER GRAY.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Nicholas Maccubbin, ſon of Joſeph, late of the city of Annapolis, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and all thoſe who have claims againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in legally authenticated that they may be paid, by

2 SARAH MACCUBBIN, adminiſtratrix.

THERE is at the plantation of John Bolton, near Elk-Ridge church, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a ſtray, a ſtrawberry roan GELDING, with a blaze in his face, branded on the near buttock ſomething like an X, about nine years old, thirteen hands high, trots and gallops. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 2

April 25, 1786.

MRS. SMITH intends to open a boarding ſchool for young ladies, in Annapolis, next Tueſday, the ſecond of May, and to teach them drawing, tambour, embroidery, open work, crowning, netting, with a variety of other fine work; alſo plain work and marking. She will give the greateſt attention to the health and improvement of the young ladies entruſted to her care. 3

Annapolis, April 26, 1786.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT ſeven hundred pounds ſterling coſt of goods, well aſſorted, and ſuitable to the ſeaſon. Likewiſe ſeveral young negro women, with and without children, late the property of James Tootell, deceaſed.

The ſtore houſe lately occupied by ſaid J. Tootell, to be rented, for terms apply to

3 X JAMES WILLIAMS,
JOSEPH DOWSON.

N. B. If the above goods are not ſold at private ſale before Tueſday the 16th of May next, they will then be ſold at public vendue.

Montgomery county, March 20, 1786.

WHEREAS I have been informed, that it hath been reported in ſome parts of Anne-Arundel and Calvert counties, that I the ſubſcriber had ſaid that Ignatius Pigman deſtroyed the bounds of ſome land belonging to me, in order to get the land from me; I do hereby certify that I never ſaid Ignatius Pigman had deſtroyed my bounds. Alſo it hath been reported that ſaid Pigman had forged a letter from me to Mrs. Chew, which I ſuppoſe was a letter I wrote to ſaid Chew, acquainting her that the above report was groundleſs and without foundation.

3 X RICHARD THOMAS.

April 12, 1786.

ON Monday the third of this inſtant, was committed to my cuſtody as a runaway, a negro man who calls himſelf WILL, and ſays he belongs to a man in Charles county, but was hired to a Robert Timms; he is about five feet nine inches high, appears to be about fifty-five or ſixty years of age. The owner is deſired to pay charges and take him away.

4 X JOHN CARTWRIGHT, ſheriff of St. Mary's county.

Annapolis, February 7, 1786.

THE ſubſcriber having an aſſignment of the debts due to Mr. Thomas Rutland, of the city of Annapolis, for dealings at his ſeveral ſtores in Virginia and Maryland, hereby earneſtly requeſts all perſons indebted to Mr. Rutland as aforeſaid to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, to whom, and to whom only, the debts are payable. He will be compelled, though reluctantly, to take legal ſteps for the recovery of thoſe debts from all perſons without diſtinction, who do not, without delay, comply with this requeſt.

13 JOHN PETTY.

THERE is at the plantation of James Nettle, in St. Mary's county, on Bird's creek, taken up as a ſtray, a red BULL, about four or five years old this ſpring, with an under keel in each ear. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 3 X

An ACT to extend the time limited for bringing in and settling claims against this state by the citizens thereof, and for limiting the time for bringing in and settling claims against the said state by citizens of the United States.

WHEREAS by an act, entitled, An act to limit the time for bringing and settling claims against this state, it was enacted, That all claims upon this state, by any citizen thereof, which have arisen before the tenth day of January seventeen hundred and eighty-five, shall be brought in liquidated and settled, on or before the tenth day of November seventeen hundred and eighty five, and no claim against the state by any citizen thereof, which did arise on any account or tranfaction whatsoever, before the said tenth day of January seventeen hundred and eighty five, shall after the said tenth day of November seventeen hundred and eighty five, be passed or settled by the auditor or intendant, or paid by this state, unless the person having such claim is or shall be an infant, non compos mentis or feme covert, or be out of this state, in which cases one year shall be allowed to such persons respectively, after the disability removed, or the person so being out of the state returns, to bring in and settle such claims: and whereas it is represented to this general assembly, that sundry citizens of this state, having claims upon the same, through the remoteness of their situation from the auditor or intendant, and other causes, have not brought in the said claims to be liquidated and settled on or before the aforesaid tenth day of November seventeen hundred and eighty-five, as directed by the above recited act; and, it appearing reasonable, that a further time should be allowed, for the purpose aforesaid, to such persons as have just claims against this state,

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all claims upon this state by any citizen thereof, (except claims for the depreciation and pay of the army previous to the first day of August seventeen hundred and eighty,) which have arisen before the said tenth day of January seventeen hundred and eighty-five, may be brought in, passed and settled by the auditor-general or intendant, on or before the first day of June seventeen hundred and eighty-six, and paid by this state, any thing in the said recited act to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, That all claims against this state by any citizen of any other of the United States, shall be brought in and settled as aforesaid, on or before the first day of December seventeen hundred and eighty-six, and that no claim against this state as aforesaid which shall not be brought in and settled agreeably to the directions of this act shall hereafter be paid by this state, unless the person having such claim be an infant, feme covert or person non compos mentis, or in some foreign country, in which cases one year shall be allowed to bring in and settle such claim, after the disability removed, or the return of such person to this or some one of the United States, as the case may be.

And be it enacted, That a copy of this act, under the great seal, shall be sent as soon as may be to the respective executive powers.

Auditor's-office, Annapolis, March 27, 1786.

THE auditor gives notice to all concerned, that the following resolve, passed at the last session of the general assembly of Maryland, viz. "RESOLVED, That the auditor-general be authorised and directed to settle and adjust the accounts of all officers and soldiers who shall PERSONALLY apply to him and who have served in the Maryland line, who have not been heretofore settled with, and who are entitled to a depreciation of pay agreeably to an act of this state, entitled, An act to settle and adjust the accounts of the troops of this state in the service of the United States, &c. and the supplements to said act, and to grant certificates for the amount thereof, provided that such application be made before the first day of November 1786, the auditor being fully satisfied of the identity of the person."

The auditor further informs every person who has not received his depreciation of pay as a soldier of the Maryland line in the continental army, that unless he produces a good and sufficient discharge from a field officer, or captain commanding the corps to which he belonged, together with a certificate from some respectable inhabitant of the neighbourhood where he resides, shewing that he is the identical person named in the discharge, his application will be of no effect. No depreciation can be granted to a deserter, or to any person who did not serve two full years or more from and after the first of January 1777.

7 C. RICHMOND, auditor-general.

Annapolis, March 22, 1786.

IN consequence of an act passed at the last session of assembly, the commissioners appointed to build a new church in the city of Annapolis, call upon those persons who carried away the 372,400 place, and 58,550 stock bricks, which they had in the year 1774 provided for that purpose, to render an account of the quantities they respectively took or caused to be taken away, and to pay for the same, otherwise a bill in chancery will be filed against them without delay. The commissioners request the favour of such citizens as know by whom any of the materials that were prepared for the church have been taken away, to inform them who the parties were, lest such persons should shamefully neglect to render an account.

The commissioners will contract with any person or persons inclined to dig and remove the earth where the foundation is to be laid, and to lay the foundation of a new church this spring, the dimensions 127 feet by 83 feet, stone for the purpose being already at the place; they also wish to receive proposals from any person inclined to make and deliver the abovementioned number of bricks in the course of the ensuing summer. Mr. Thomas Hyde, one of the commissioners, will receive any accounts that may be rendered, or any proposals that may be made in consequence of this notice.

Annapolis, March 2d, 1786.

The last gentle hint.

WE have several times, by way of advertisement, called on all those indebted to us to appear and settle their accounts, and have threatened to bring actions against those who did not comply; we have hitherto held our hands, knowing the scarcity of money and the difficulty of the times, and trusting that our debtors would reflect and comply with our reasonable and very moderate requisitions; but we are now convinced that Job's stock of patience would not be sufficient to bear with the tardiness of the present day; we therefore now, for the *last time*, require all who owe us to come in and settle their accounts by bond or note, if they cannot make it convenient to give us cash, by or before the first day of June next. Those who do not regard this notice may be assured that suits will be commenced without ceremony.

WALLACE, DAVIDSON, and JOHNSON.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Piscataway, Prince-George's county, February 8, 1768.

WENT away last October, from Mr. Queens, Eastern Branch, a yellow negro fellow, of the Butler breed, named MATTHEW, about nineteen or twenty years of age, five feet 7 or 8 inches hight; when examined speaks fast, and has a down look. He formerly belonged to Edward Edelen, of Newport, in Charles county; he was seen at Annapolis about three or four weeks before Christmas, and it is supposed he went from there to Baltimore about that time. His father and mother belong to one Mrs. Bradford near Bladensburg, and he may perhaps be lurking about there. Whoever will secure the said fellow, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by

tf BASIL EDELEN.

N. B. I do not recollect his apparel; he probably may change his name, and endeavour to pass for a free man. B. E.

12

Doden March 21, 1786.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 17th instant, a dark mulatto man named ONY, thirty five years of age, a stout thick fellow about five feet four inches high, by trade a sawyer; had on when he went away, a short white cotton jacket and trousers, a pair of dirty mixed shoes and stockings; he probably may pass as a person permitted to hire himself, and now looking out for work, but no such permission is granted him. Whoever takes up the above fellow shall receive three pounds reward, and reasonable charges if brought home from a distance.

WILLIAM STEUART.

TO BE SOLD,

PART of a tract of 3000 acres of land, all wood and well timbered, lying on Bennett's creek, in Frederick county, Maryland; the land is well adapted to planting or farming, and is well situated, being about 10 miles from Frederick-town, 30 from George-town on Patowmack, and about 40 from Baltimore. The purchaser may suit himself as to quality. One half must be paid down for the remainder credit will be given. Those inclined to purchase will please to apply to Mr. THOMAS BEARD, living near Queen-Anne, in Anne Arundel county, or Mr. JOHN BORDLEY, near Chester-town, Kent county.

11

Annapolis, March 29, 1786.

THE subscribers have a general assortment of goods at their store on the front of the Dock, in the city of Annapolis, which they would dispose of all together at a reasonable advance, and give a long credit for part of them, upon being well secured in the payments agreeable to contract. They continue selling as usual at retail, and will receive for goods any paper money now in circulation, at par with specie, with the interest added, and any kind of certificates at their passing value; and as they find, from their peculiar situation, an inconvenience in carrying on, and giving that necessary attention required in mercantile concerns, mean, as soon as the goods now on hand are sold, to decline that business for the present, and from an anxious desire of being enabled to reimburse their correspondents in Europe, request those who have been pleased to favour them with their custom to be as early in making payments as possible, which will greatly relieve, and very particularly oblige

s w THOMAS and BENJAMIN HARWOOD.

Annapolis, April 17, 1786.

ALL persons having claims against Mr. John Crisall, late of this city, deceased, are requested to bring them in legally proved that they may be paid, and those indebted to his estate are desired to make immediate payment to

4 JOHN DAVIDSON, ROBERT PAIN DAVIS, } executors.

Negroes for Sale.

To be SOLD at PRIVATE SALE, and for cash only,

A NUMBER of very valuable negroes, among which are several women with one, two, and three children, several girls fit to wait on table, and one boy about sixteen years of age; together with a number of boys and girls that will soon be serviceable, and sold very reasonable for cash. Inquire of the printers.

7

May 1, 1786.

Lands for sale.

BY virtue of an appointment from the chancellor of Maryland, and in conformity to several acts of the general assembly, the following parcels of land will be sold to the highest bidder, at public vendue, at my dwelling house, on Monday the third day of July next, and the sale will be continued from day to day, to satisfy the just debts due from my father George Shipley, sen. of Anne-Arundel county, viz. about 75 acres of land, lying in Baltimore county, on the burnt house branch, near to Hardigan's tavern, whereon is a good mill seat; 215 acres, part of the tract whereon my father now lives, all in wood, whereon are about 60 acres of rich meadow ground; 110 acres, part of the above tract whereon Asa Murphy now lives, there are some small improvements on it; should the above lands prove on the sale of them to be insufficient to pay the said debts of my said father, then there will be exposed to sale the remainder of my said father's home tract, whereon he now lives, for the above purpose, and should that be also insufficient, there will also be exposed to public sale 328 acres of land, lying in Baltimore county. The terms of payment are, one third part of the purchase money to be paid at the end of one year from the day of sale, with interest until paid, one third at the end of two years from the day of sale, with interest until paid, and the other one third at the end of three years from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale until paid. Bond with approved security will be required. Those persons who choose to view all or any of the above land before the day of sale, will be shewn them by applying to the subscriber, and should the said Monday, the third day of July next, prove wet or bad, in that case the sale will begin on the very next fair day.

All persons having just claims against my said father George Shipley, sen. are desired to bring them in to me before the day of sale that provision may be made for payment as soon as possible, and all those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

2 TALBOTT SHIPLEY, trustee.

On the second day of next June court, being the 20th day of the month, will be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder,

A VALUABLE tract of land, containing 431 acres, adjoining to the bay, between Great and Little Cove point, with an excellent fishing place thereon, particularly in the spring and fall seasons, and a remarkable fine spring of water contiguous to the bay side, where there is a good harbour and landing highly favourable for taking off timber, fence rails, and fire wood; on the above tract of land are two small plantations, both including not more than 60 acres of cleared ground, the remainder abounding with well grown timber, oak, chesnut, pine, &c. many of the latter sufficiently large for ships masts; also an excellent marsh, and a proportion of low ground that with little trouble might be made into good meadow; it is situated within two miles of colonel Fitzhugh's water mill, and not many more from a church. Any person may view the land before the day of sale by applying to the subscriber, at the mouth of Patuxent river. One year's credit will be given from the day of sale for one half the purchase money, and three years credit for the other half, both without interest, in case the payments are punctually made within two months after they become due, otherwise the purchaser to pay interest, and the bond liable to be put in suit for the recovery of principal and interest. The title of the land is indisputable, and a general warranty will be given. Bond with approved security will be required of the purchaser.

3 GEORGE BOURN.

February 22, 1786.

C U B,

Is in high perfection at the subscriber's, and will cover the ensuing season for six pounds, and a dollar to the groom.

IT is useless to insert Cub's pedigree, as it is well known he is from the first stocks in England and Arabia. Many of his colts have shewn themselves equal (if not superior) to any running horses on the continent; those out of inferior mares are fit for service of any kind.

I have good pasturage at two shillings and six-pence per week, and any gentleman may be supplied with corn for mares left, if required, and great care taken of them, but will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents.

4 WILLIAM COURTS.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Foottell, late of Annapolis, deceased, either by bond, note, or book account, are requested to make speedy payment, and all those who have any claims against said estate are requested to make them known to

2 JAMES WILLIAMS, JOSEPH DOWSON, } acting administrators.

April 26, 1786.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Edward Hall, son of Henry, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in properly attested, and all those indebted to the said estate are desired to make payment to

2 MARTHA HALL, administratrix.

April 10, 1786.

TO BE SOLD,

In three lots,

THE house, warehouse, &c. wherein the subscriber now lives.

4 WILLIAM BROWN.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, *Francis-Street.*